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ABSTRACT

The proliferation of Web pages and digitized material mounted on Internet servers has become unmanageable. Librarians and users are concerned that documents and information are being lost in cyberspace as a result of few bibliographic controls and common standards. Librarians in cooperation with software creators and Web page designers are discussing different strategies for organizing materials which will make the items accessible to users. Metadata applications appear to be the solution. However, librarians and their colleagues have not agreed upon which standard is most appropriate for which type of document and which type of user. This paper explores the status of metadata applications among Africana librarians at various institutions in their effort to disseminate information about African studies. Three standards are compared: MARC, Dublin Core, and CIMI. Appendixes, which make up more than half of this paper, include: a table of digitized U.S. African Collections (selected contacts); several samples of Africana metadata; and MARC, Dublin Core, and CIMI samples. (Contains 11 references.) (Author/AEF)

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THE STATUS OF AFRICAN STUDIES DIGITIZED CONTENT: THREE METADATA SCHEMES

Patricia S. Kuntz

University of Wisconsin-Madison

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Abstract

The proliferation of web pages and digitized material mounted on Internet servers has become unmanageable. Librarians and users are concerned that documents and information are being lost in cyberspace as a result of few bibliographic controls and common standards. Librarians in cooperation with software creators and web page designers are discussing different strategies for organizing materials which will make the items accessible to users. Metadata applications appears to be the solution. However, librarians and their colleagues have not agreed upon which standard is most appropriate for which type of document and which type of user. This paper explores the status of metadata applications among Africana librarians at various institutions in their effort to disseminate information about African studies. Three standards are compared: MARC, Dublin Core, and CIMI.

THE STATUS OF AFRICAN STUDIES DIGITIZED CONTENT:
THREE METADATA SCHEMES

In 1958 and 1965 federal legislation concerning area studies was enacted and administered through the United States Department of Education as the now *Higher Education Act* (HEA). Included in its mandate is the development of area studies library collections to support the faculty and student research needs as well as to preserve important documents. During the 1990s, area studies librarians were frustrated with the inefficiencies of Internet search engines in retrieving quality sites. Recently, area studies librarians have explored strategies for digitizing some of their collections which became the Area Studies Virtual Library Catalog (McDonnell et al., 1999). The McDonnell et al. report that three objectives are critical for area studies: the designer must have consistent records for digitization, consumers must find locating information easy, and the search engine must have the ability to capture quality web sites.

For African studies, librarians of African collections oversee content of print and digitized formats. Increasingly, digitized collections housed on web pages have become the only format and means of preserving such as newspapers, books, and posters. Familiarity with various projects to organize the Web helps librarians to understand their options (Wells, 1999). For the most part, catalogers are using the MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging) scheme (Z39.50 compliant) in which they apply the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR2R). TEI (Text Encoding Initiative) header is a suggested alternative with metatagging in

mark-up languages such as HTML (XHTML) or SGML (XML). Several of archival units are utilizing EAD (Encoded Archival Description). At the last Africana Librarians' Council meeting (April, 2001), some members proposed participating on a OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) CORC (Cooperative Online Resource Catalog) project (Caldwell et al., 2001; Hurt & Potter, 2001; Riemer, 2001).

In African countries, frustration about retaining materials is high. In addition to the lack of electricity, equipment, training, and software, the librarians struggle with the constant changes in information management strategies and with the disappearance of artifacts from their culture. The systematization of cataloging is critical for global use of African materials housed in African museums (Roberts, 1998). Collaboration among Africanist librarians around the world is critical to reduce duplication of efforts. Several cooperative projects have occurred in Cameroon, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. Metadata have the potential of bringing to the attention of a user a variety of information in various formats concerning a particular theme and thus facilitate the cataloging and preservation of unique traditional information.

This paper reports the results of a brief survey of key U.S. Africana librarians concerning their use of metadata as a digital cataloging tool. Applications of three standards for text and

image are described. The discussion ends with recommendations for Africana librarians.

Survey

A survey of Africana librarians and a search of various Web sites indicate that few U.S. Africanists (librarians or scholars) are utilizing metadata schemes, standards, or frameworks to organize digital collections. [Appendix - A] Most web page designers supply no embedded metatagging or simply allow default metatagging to designate the version of the software, and thus do not address the contents. Therefore, such information is of little use to an Africanist or general user searching for information with an Internet search engine. Furthermore, most users search the Internet for specific content (Feldman & Liddy, 2001) as they would a card or online catalog. Such a search might be "social implications" and "Gelede mask" and "Oyo" or "Nigeria." It certainly would not be "Adobe 4.0" or "Claris Home Page 3.0."

When metatags are embedded in the source code of a digitized document, the contents are typically a sentence description and some keywords. Nine of the 33 African studies sites provide such embedded tagging for bibliographic control. Unfortunately, relying on only this type of tagging is inadequate (Gorman, 1999). Researchers seeking specific authors, dates of publication, publishing organization, or types of images will have difficulty locating materials. Regrettably, given the

design of Internet search engines such as Alta Vista, Looksmart, Hotbot, NBCI, Northernlight, or Google, the automated selection of keywords rarely discriminate among African, African-American, and non-African content sites or among African content sites. Some web page designers of African content have written in "Africa" repeatedly (sometimes up to 20 entries) so as to insure that the search engines show their web page first in a generic keyword search. For this reason, a user might obtain an extraordinary large number of web page hits on remotely related content. Clearly, additional information is necessary for a quality search.

Material on most African-content web pages displays a minimal association with Dublin Core (DC). Some librarians reported that catalogers used MARC to prepare a record for the online catalog which utilized other software (MELVYL, NOTIS, SIRSI or Voyager). The catalog record may actually describe the artifact or object and not the surrogate, digital object. A simple annotation of content and physical description often is not sufficient for a researcher. [Appendix - B: Public Diplomacy Research Center] Two universities, Northwestern and Indiana, have digitized African posters and have provided information about each image. The Herskovits Library at Northwestern University follows the DC scheme. [Appendix - B: Posters] More common are digitized slides or photographs from art exhibits such as pages at the SUNY-Oswego, the Schomburg Center, or the University of Virginia sites. [Appendix - B: The Exhibition]

Several universities (UCLA, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin) provide online courses in Hausa or Swahili. Two universities, Florida and Indiana, have created a database of children's literature about Africa and its authors. The Montgomery County (Maryland) example illustrates a DC-like application; however, the creator is not familiar with DC per se. [Appendix - B: Montgomery County] DC may be intuitive for a librarian. For the most part, these web pages contain limited categories and order necessary for intensive research such as dates, author, type, format, description, identification, etc.

In contrast, three institutions provide examples of implementing metadata. The African Studies page of the Duke University library contains embedded metatagging in the DC standard. In the source code page, the designer tells the reader that DC is the standard and incorporates 12 of the 15 DC elements: title, creator, subject, description, keywords, publisher, date, type, format, identifier, language, and coverage. Moreover, the designer utilizes four "subject" tags to address the LCSH and Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC).

Likewise, the designer of the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture of the New York Public Library utilizes metadata. For each image in the Photograph and Print Division link, the designer has implemented a form of DC standard. In this example, there are seven elements: descriptive title, caption, type, creator, date, source, location and subject(s).

The University of Wisconsin's *Africa Focus* provides another example of a metadata application of multimedia content. [Appendix - B: Africa Focus] In this case, an Africanist scholar has collaborated with several specialists of digital projects in preparing the document in HTML. The scholar utilizes ten of the 15 potential DC elements in his coding in the embedded HTML (source code page) and on the page (visual) for each record. While he has embedded the "subject" element once as a tag, he utilized "format" three times to indicate the composition of the multimedia format: text, images, and audio. In addition to embedding the metatags, he has created for each slide two levels of data written in DC standard. The first level comprises country, title, data, and documenter; the second level contains country, place, documenter, date, title, series title, series number, call number, subject headings, and availability. Some of the DC elements are changed to fit the needs of this collection such as "call number" and "availability." This digitized slide collection exemplifies the argument posed for metadata management by Boll et al. (1998). The authors suggest that metadata can "be modeled, classified, extracted, managed, and applied to support a convenient handling of digital media." [Appendix - B: Selected Examples by Institution]

Several situations may explain the limited use by Africana librarians of metadata for organizing original or digitized materials. Presently, only Internet Explorer (browser) can interpret the embedded metadata tags. For example, Explorer can

decipher three tags: title, keywords, and subject. Since not all web page software provide metadata tags as a default, designers must know how to type the tags into the "Head" portion of the web page. However, in a year, browsers will decode all embedded metadata tags. Because the tagging does not have complete, current application, many librarians choose not to include the tagging in the current versions of their web pages.

Librarians also indicate a need for training. Many of these librarians or selectors are part-time employees with responsibilities in other disciplines or services. In addition, many of the librarians are educated for reference duties and are not familiar with new trends and schemes in cataloging digital materials. This situation shows some similarities with the case that Caldwell (2001) described at Brown University in an effort to inspire reference librarians to collaborate with catalogers by using DC. Furthermore, many librarians indicated ignorance in metadata coding. In the case of Africana librarians, only six full-time catalogers actually catalog materials. Since there are no Africanist catalogers at the Library of Congress specializing in Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), the few Africana catalogers are still attempting to change current stereotypic and pejorative subject headings of print materials. Unfortunately, this process is very time consuming. They have not had time to focus on digitized materials. Finally, many of the librarians earned their library degrees in the late 1970s at a time when technology was not a high priority.

Given this situation, members of the Africana Librarians Council of the African Studies Association acknowledge that they need additional information on the current thinking in metadata applications. To demonstrate the difference of schemes, this author compared two physical objects: a book and a mask.

Examples

The following comparison of three examples is a sample of standards which Africana librarians may want to consider at the next Africana Librarians' Council meeting. For the purpose of this paper, objects were compared using MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging), DC (Dublin Core), and CIMI (the Consortium for the Computer Interchange of Museum Information) produced by different generators. [See Appendices for African examples]

Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC).

The Library of Congress Catalog Section created the MARC system to facilitate the processing of print materials. In the 1960s, when MARC was created, there was no consideration for digitized materials. Consequently, librarians have had difficulty in adapting MARC to cataloging Web pages. Although generators such as MARC Magician do exist, the field requirements still confound librarians concerning digitized images. The syntax and application are based upon the AACR2R and the LCSH or Sears Headings. Syntax is a major concern as is the "rule of three" which may restrict some information.

Although most U.S. catalogers know MARC and the AACR2R, Africana bibliographers who specialize in reference generally do not know it thoroughly nor do most of their African counterparts. Therefore, Africanists would need to learn MARC and the AACR2R. This knowledge would require additional training and take time away from their selection, instruction, and reference duties. Many of the fields contained in MARC are unused given the lack of information available, the nature of the African publishing industry (ISBN/ISSN/ISBD), and other means of recording knowledge. In addition, the current U.S. institutions have a tremendous backlog of uncataloged print materials. Consequently, it is not possible for a librarian to utilize an original print bibliographic record for the surrogate digital record.

Dublin Core (DC).

The DC has emerged as a popular, international standard. Because it is associated with the OCLC, there are adequate tutorials and support. Moreover, the 15 elements seem sufficient to address the needs of the user and the time constraints of the librarian. [Appendix - B] These elements deal with issues of content, intellectual property, and instantiation. DC appears also to be popular among humanists in Europe where many African-content materials reside (Miller & Greenstein, 1997). Finally, HTML 4.0 now provides <meta> tag on both Internet Explorer and Netscape browsers to remind creators of the need for its use.

Unlike MARC, DC elements are repeatable, optional, and even extended for more complex applications such as might ccncern

African content. Likewise, the elements can be embedded in Web pages and DC is recognized by the World Wide Web Consortium. Several generators exist such as the Nordic one <http://www.lub.lu/se/cgi-bin/nmde.pl>. However, the lack of authority files is a concern of librarians.

Computer Interchange of Museum Information (CIMI).

The third standard CIMI is a relatively new one. In this case, the focus is on museums and their need for indexing and preserving of images. The elements of the scheme require specialized knowledge of the art discipline. [Appendix - C] There is a focus on the image composition and on a synonym schema for describing the use of the image in society; however, the record still depends on the organization's needs. Consequently, it is not as well known in the U.S. and has less use in African libraries or museums. There is little documentation and support for Africana librarians particularly those who do not have contact with museum curators. Furthermore, some of the elements of CIMI still do not address the contents of objects any better than does MARC or DC.

Conclusions

The community of Web users interested in African content is spreading slowly. Previous European nations which colonized various African countries still hold libraries of "stolen" documents and artifacts. Non-colonial nations (Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Switzerland) have built collections based

upon recent research. On the African continent, frequently political upheaval or the lack of climate controls has destroyed ancient libraries (Alexandria, Timbuktoo, Fez) and recent ones (Kigali, Mogadishu, Monrovia, Freetown, Luanda). Often lack of government or community interest or priority has limited what librarians and scholars may do to prepare materials for a digitized format. In these situations, preservation becomes a greater priority than does general public access.

On the other hand, access is critical to stave off pejorative terminology and stereotypes about African peoples. The digitizing of materials by HEA institutions among others enables the international public and the U.S. citizen to become familiar with current African information and languages and to build a knowledge base upon which to make more accurate economic, military, political, and social decisions than in the past.

In reviewing the three proposed scheme, it is evident that the simplest and most flexible one is the best -- DC. Although DC is not perfect for Africana materials, it provides a framework for immediate cataloging of new web pages and coding digitized materials. Several Africana librarians did mention that they knew it existed. Because it contains only 15 elements, scholars and librarians as well as student assistants can utilize a DC template. Although many librarians are concerned about authority files given the various forms of African names and places, Africanists can prepare their own authority files and subject headings for DC, since the one at the Library of Congress used

for the subject headings in MARC is still inaccurate. This author believes that DC provides Africanists with an opportunity to disseminate accurate, reliable information.

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Metadata - African Studies 14

Appendices

A - Digitized U.S. African Collections 15

B - Samples of Africana metadata

Public Diplomacy Research Center 19
Electronic Advance Documents Service
http://usinfo.state.gov/
agency/irc/titleind.htm

Posters (Northwestern University) 20

The Exhibition (University of Virginia) 21
http://www.lib.virginia.edu/
dic/exhib/93.ray.aa/Exhibition.html

Montgomery County Public Schools 22
http://filemaker.mcps.k12.md.us/aa...

Africa Focus (University of Wisconsin) 23
http://africafocus.library.wisc.edu/
http://webcat.library.wisc.edu:309

* Selected Examples by Institution *

Boston University - African Studies Center 27

Duke University - African Studies 28
http://www.lib.duke.edu/ias/africa/

Iowa, University of - Center for Electronic
Resources in African Studies: 30
http://www.uiowa.edu/~africart

Ohio University - African Studies Newsletter 31

Schomburg Center - Images of the 19th Century 32
http://149.123.1.8/schomburg/images_aa19/
19c_info.

Virtual Library - Directory, Agriculture 33
http://vlib.org/

C - MARC 35

D - Dublin Core 37

E - CIMI 39

Appendix - A

Digitized U.S. African Collections
(selected contacts)

INSTITUTION	SECTION	URL	DIGITIZED ITEM	META TAGS	METADATA SCHEME
		GOVERNMENT AGENCIES			
Library of Congress	African & Middle East Division	locweb.loc.gov/amed		none	MARC with Dublin Core
Smithsonian Institution	National Museum of African Art	www.sil.si.edu/Branches/nmafahp.htm	artifacts visuals	none	MARC with SIRSI (OPAC)
Dept. of State	USIA Libraries-Africa Desk Officer	usinfo.state.gov/agency/irc/titleind.htm	U.S. sources	none	MARC
		ORGANIZATIONS			
African Language Teachers Association	National Council of Associations for Less Commonly Taught Languages	www.councilnet.org/pages/CNet_Members_ALTA.html www.ohiou.edu/alta		none none	
African Studies Association	Rutgers University	www.africanstudies.org		none	

INSTITUTION	SECTION	URL	DIGITIZED ITEM	META TAGS	METADATA SCHEME
National African Language Resource Center	University of Wisconsin	africa.lss.wisc.edu/nalrc/home.html		auth. des. keyW	
Montgomery County Public Sch.	Africa Access	www.filemaker.mcps.k12.md.us/aad	children's books (Africa)	none	GEM/ Dublin Core ?
New York Pub. Library	Schomburg Ctr. Black Culture	www.nypl.org/research/sc/sc.html	photographs	none	Dublin Core?
AFRICAN STUDIES PROGRAMS					
Columbia Univ.	African Studies (Virtual Lib.)	www.columbia.edu/cu/web/indiv/africa/cuvl	links	Yes	Dublin Core
Cornell Univ.	John Henrik Clarke Library	www.library.cornell.edu/africa/		none	
Duke Univ.	African Studies	www.lib.duke.edu/ias/africa		Yes	Dublin Core
Emory Univ.	African Studies	www.emory.edu/COLLEGE/IAS		none	
Howard Univ.	African Studies	www.founders.howard.edu/cas/as-page.intro.html		none	
Univ. of Iowa	African Studies	www.uiowa.edu/~africart	slides	none	Dublin Core
Harvard Univ.	The Baobab Project	web-dubois.fas.harvard.edu/DuBois/baobab/baobab.html	slides	desc keyW	Dublin Core?
Univ. of Michigan	African Studies	www.umich.edu/~linet/caas/library/index.htm		none	

INSTITUTION	SECTION	URL	DIGITIZED ITEM	META TAGS	METADATA SCHEME
Northwestern Univ.	Herskovits Library	www.library.northwestern.edu/ Africana/collections/posters/ index.html	political posters	none	Marc with Dublin Core
Ohio State Univ.	African African-American Studies	aaas.ohio-state.edu		none	
SUNY-Oswego	Mansa Studies Association	www.oswego.edu/other_campus/ stud-org/mansa/photo.html	slides	none	
Univ. of Virginia	African Art Exhibit	www.lib.virginia.edu/dic/exhib/93 .ray.aa/Exhibition.html	slides	none	Dublin Core?
U S E D - H E A T I T L E VI			**AFRICAN ST.**	**PROG.**	
Boston Univ.	African Studies	www.bu.edu/afr.Library.html	links	none	
UC-Berkeley	African Studies	sunsite.berkeley.edu/Finding Aids/	links	none	
UC-Los Angeles	African Studies	www.humnet.ucla/humnet/afrlang/ Hausa/hausa/	Hausa grammar & lessons	desc keyW	?
Univ. of Florida	African Studies	web.uflib.ufl.edu/cm/africans/ archives.html web.uflib.ufl.edu/cm/africans/	biodata & list of documents children's literature	desc keyW	?
Univ. of Illinois	African Studies	www.afst.uiuc.edu/lib.html	links		
Indiana Univ.	African Studies	www.indiana.edu/~preser/posters	Somali posters	none	

INSTITUTION	SECTION	URL	DIGITIZED ITEM	META TAGS	METADATA SCHEME
Univ. of Kansas	African Studies	www.cc.ku.edu/~afs/library.html raven.cc.ku.edu/~afs/index.html		none none	
Michigan State Univ.	African Studies	www2.h-net.msu/~etoc/index2.html	Ethiopian materials	desc keyW	Dublin Core?
Ohio Univ.	African Studies	www.library.ohiou.edu/subjects/africa/afrsub.htm www.ohiou.edu/~african/program.htm		title des.	
Univ. of Pennsylvania	African Studies	www.sas.upenn.edu/African_Studies/Home_Page/GIF_Images.html ccat.sas.upenn.edu/afl/course.html	images & masks Swahili course	none none	Dublin Core
Stanford Univ.	African Studies (Hoover Inst.)	www.oac.cdlib.org/dynaweb/ead/hoover/ www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/ssrg/africa/guide2.html	links	none	Dublin Core XHTML, EAD
Univ. of Wisconsin	African Studies	africafocus.library.wisc.edu	slides	Yes	Dublin Core
Yale Univ.	African Studies	www.library.yale.edu/african	links to Columbia U.	none	

Electronic Advance Documents Service
Title Index

Link to the Service

As an alternative to the current system of looking for titles under the different State Depa (Mission Performance Plan) codes, posts may now access information in recent Electroni Documents Service e-mails via the new Title Index, with titles listed in reverse chonolog contents of the Title Index limit to the last six weeks of Electronic Advance Documents

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TITLE INDEX
June 11, 2001

Agenda for Election Reform. Policy Brief. June 2001.
URL: http://www.brook.edu/comm/policybriefs/pb082/pb82.htm
Item#: 01AD172 MPP Code: 12ELA

Agricultural Trade Issues in the 107th Congress. CRS Issue Brief. May 25, 2001.
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Item#: 01AD176 MPP Code: 4E

Full Dollarization: the pros and cons. Policy Brief. March 8, 2001.
URL: http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/issues/issues24/index.htm
Item#: 01AD174 MPP Code: 4K

Global Century: globalization and national security. Volumes I and II; Parts I, II, III, IV,
URL: http://www.ndu.edu/inss/books/GlobalCentury/globcencont.html
Item#: 01AD171 MPP Code: 1D

POSTERS
from the Melville J. Herskovits Library of
AFRICAN STUDIES

Search the African Posters Collection | **Advanced Searching Options**

Language: English
Country South Africa / Nigeria
Artist:
Title: Sanctions year against apartheid.
Publisher: [Lagos] : The Committee, (Emaconprint)
Date: [1985?]
Format: 1 poster : col. ; 88 x 58 cm.
Series:
Notes: "Nigerian National Committee against Apartheid marks International Year of Mobilisation for Sanctions against South Africa."
Summary: Graphic showing white police brutality against black people--a man and child being beaten, a woman being restrained.
Restrictions: The images on this web site, from posters in the collections of the Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies of Northwestern University, are provided for use by its students, faculty and staff, and by other researchers visiting this site, for research consultation and scholarly purposes only. Further distribution and/or any commercial use of the images from this site is not permitted.
Object No.: B.107.
Subjects: Apartheid -- South Africa -- Posters. / Economic sanctions -- South Africa -- Posters. / Political posters, Nigerian.
Topic: Anti-apartheid movements.
Contributor:
Agency: Nigeria. National Committee against Apartheid.

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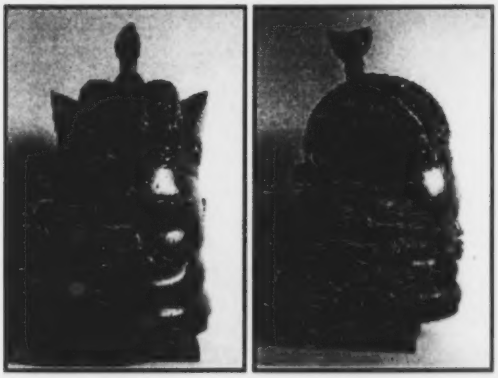
The Exhibition

1. *SOWEI* MASK



- Mende, Sierre Leone and Liberia
- Wood

This mask is worn over the head of a female elder who dances for the Sande women's society. The mask displays and celebrates Mende ideals of female beauty and virtue: elaborately braided hair (cosmetic skills, sexuality); neck creases (full-bodied, good health); smooth, broad forehead (nobility, intelligence); lowered eyes (contemplativeness, restraint); well shaped ears; small nose; small mouth (not given to gossip); composed expression (inner serenity), smooth skin (youthfulness). All these features are exaggerated in the mask, its three thick rows of braided hair, large neck folds, wide forehead, diminutive nose and mouth, and polished surface. The bird figure (missing its head & tail) perched on top of the coiffure has many meanings: clairvoyance, love, fertility, power, danger, discipline, prudence, and laughter. The mask's shining blackness connotes the essence of female beauty and moral purity.

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Klaus, 1981.43.1

2. *CHI WARA* HEADRESS (male)

- Bamana, Mali Republic
- Wood, metal, threads

To the Bamana people, farming is the most important and noblest profession. At planting time, men of the Chi-Wara association of farmers dance with headresses like these in the fields to honor Chi- Wara,

Montgomery County Public Schools

Search the Africa Access Review Database

See Searching Directions at the bottom of this page

Title: _____

Author: _____

Type: - No Selection - ▼

Rating: - No Selection - ▼

Key to Ratings: **HR**= Highly Recommended; **R** = Recommended; **A** = Advisory; **M** = Marginal; **N** = Not Recommended

Subject: _____

Copyright Date: contains ▼ _____

Grade: - No Selection - ▼

Publisher: _____

Reviewer: _____

Sort by: -None- ▼ Ascending ▼

When Searching:
- O Match all words between fields (AND)
- O Match any words between fields (OR)

[Start Search] [Find All Records] [Reset this form]

Return to Home Page

Africa Focus
(Embedded Metatags)

```
<!doctype html public "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<html>
<head>
<title>Africa Focus: Sights and Sounds of a Continent</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="Africana.css"
title="Basic">

<meta name='Generator' content='Document head created by
DC-form.cgi'><link rel=schema.DC
href='http://purl.org/metadata/dublin_core_elements'>

<meta name='DC.Title'
        content="Africa Focus: Sights and Sounds of a Continent">

<meta name='DC.Publisher'
        scheme='LCNAF'
        content="University of Wisconsin--Madison. Libraries.">

<meta name='DC.Date'
        scheme='ISO 8601'
        content="1999-12-15">
        <link rel=schema.ISO8601
href='http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime'>

<meta name='DC.Subject'
        scheme='LCSH'
        content="Africa -- Collections">

<meta name='DC.Description'
        content="This online collection contains digitized visual
images and sounds of Africa contributed over the years to the
African Studies Program of the University of Wisconsin-Madison.
The database will eventually contain digital representations of
more than 3000 slides, 500 photographs, and 50 hours of sound
from forty-five different countries.">

<meta name='DC.Type'
        content="Collection">

<meta name='DC.Format'
        scheme='MIME'
        content="text/html">
        <link rel=schema.MIME
href='http://sunsite.auc.dk/RFC/rfc/rfc2046.html'>

<meta name='DC.Format'
        scheme='MIME'
        content="image/jpeg">
```

```
<meta name='DC.Format'
        scheme='MIME'
        content="audio/x-pn-realaudio">

<meta name='DC.Identifier'
        scheme='URL'
        content="http://africafocus.library.wisc.edu/">

<meta name='DC.Language'
        scheme='RFC 1766'
        content="en,yo">
        <link rel=schema.RFC1766
href='http://ds.internic.net/rfc/rfc1766.txt'>

<meta name='DC.Rights'
        content="Copyright &copy; 2000, Board of Regents of the
University of Wisconsin System. These materials may be copied
freely by individuals or libraries for personal use, research,
teaching (including distribution to classes), or any &quot;fair
use&quot; as defined by copyright laws. Please include this
statement with any copies you make. The materials may be linked
to freely in Internet editions of all kinds, including for-profit
works.">

<!--  end Dublin Core metadata  -->

<!--  metadata for search engines  -->

<meta name='description' content="This online collection contains
digitized visual images and sounds of Africa contributed over the
years to the African Studies Program of the University of
Wisconsin-Madison. The database will eventually contain digital
representations of more than 3000 slides, 500 photographs, and 50
hours of sound from forty-five different countries.">

<meta name='keywords' content="Africa -- Collections">

<!--  end search engine metadata  -->
```

Query: (an: masks) and co: Nigeria
Select view: Gallery | Brief | Full
save all

Records: 1 - 12 of 23
Jump to: 1 13

Country Nigeria
Title Egungun Masquerade, Alabala Type, Egbado-Yoruba
Date 1982
Documentor Drewal, Henry

Country Nigeria
Title Onidan of Senior Society of Egungun, Egbado-Yoruba
Date 1975
Documentor Drewal, Henry

Country Nigeria
Title Egungun Masqueraders, Hunter's type, Egba-Yoruba
Date 1978
Documentor Drewal, Henry

Country Nigeria
Title Egungun Masquerader at Abeo, Egba-Yoruba
Date 1978
Documentor Drewal, Henry

Query: (an: masks) and co: Nigeria

Country	Nigeria
Place	Awori, Ilogbo
Documentor	Drewal, Henry
Date	1982
Title	Egungun Masquerade, Alabala Type, Egbado-Yoruba
Series Title	Egungun masquerade
Series Number	01 of 04
Call Number	3017hd01
Subject Headings	Celebrations Clothing and Dress Dance Masks Masqueraders Ri ceremonies
Availability	Henry Drewal

Boston University
(Embedded Metatags)

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>African Studies Center at Boston University</TITLE>

<META Name="description" Content="On-line catalogue, including
general Center information, i.e. admissions,fellowships,faculty
bios,special programs.  On-line publications including
specialized newsletters and catalogues of ASC publications. (For
Netscape users only:  On-line fellowship applications.)">

<META Name="keywords" Content="African Studies Centers,National
Resource Center,Africa">
</HEAD>

<BODY background="http://web.bu.edu/IMAGES/parch-back.jpg">
<p>

<META Name="description" Content="On-line brochure:  includes
information about curriculum, faculty, outreach, resources,
admissions, fellowships and financial aid.
http://web.bu.edu/AFR">
<META Name="keywords" Content="African Studies Center, National
Resource Center,Foreign Language Area Studies">
```

DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
CATALOG RESEARCH DATABASES SEARCH REQUESTS

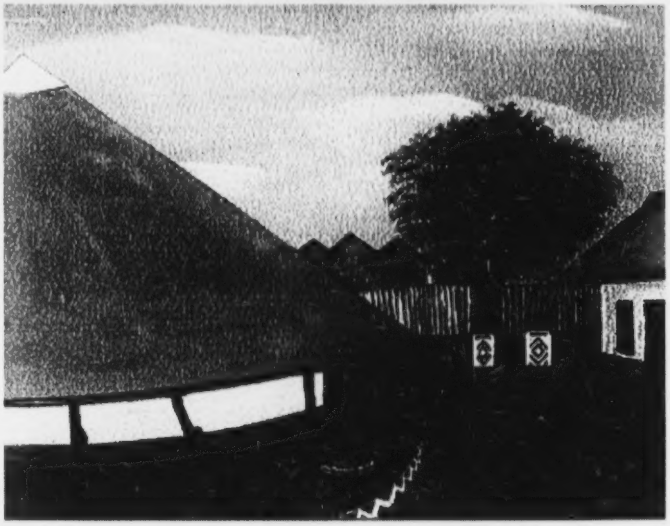
AFRICAN STUDIES

Collection Description |Research Guides | Databases and Indexes | Electronic Journals | Internet Resources | Programs at Duke
Recent Acquisitions

U.S. / South Africa: 1800-Present

Helene Baumann
helene.baumann@duke.edu
919-660-5847
022 Perkins Library

Box 90195
Perkins Library
Duke University
Durham, NC
27708



Collection Description

In 1988 it was estimated that Duke Libraries adds about 1000 monographs annually to its collection of approximately 37,000 monographs on Africa (in all fields). Duke also subscribes to about 175 periodicals. This relatively substantial collection grew out of Duke's long-standing interest in the British Commonwealth, which included Eastern and Southern Africa as well as Ghana and Nigeria. The collection is especially strong in history, economic development, political science, public policy, religion, art and music. Based on research and teaching interests in the Romance Studies Department and the Program for Literature, Francophone and English African literature (including English translations) have gained in significance and are now actively collected. *Continue.*

Research Guides

- Comprehensive Guide to African Studies Resources in Perkins Library

Databases and Indexes

- African Studies
- South African Studies
- African Newspapers currently received by American libraries (CRL)
- International African Bibliography. 1971-present. I61LU
- A Current Bibliography on African Affairs. 1963-present. Ref. Index Area.

Duke University
(Embedded Metatags)

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <!-- Siteindex YES -->

<!-- Dublin Core metadata -->

 <META name="DC.Title" content="African Studies">

 <META name="DC.Creator" content="Duke University Libraries">

 <META name="DC.Subject" scheme="LCSH" content="Africa">

 <META name="DC.Subject" scheme="DDC" content="960">

 <META name="DC.Subject" scheme="DDC" content="820">

 <META name="DC.Subject" scheme="DDC" content="940">

 <META name="DC.Description" content="Collections include
material about the British Commonwealth, which included Eastern
and Southern Africa as well as Ghana and Nigeria. The collection
is especially strong in history, economic development, political
science, public policy, religion, art and music. Based on
research and teaching interests in the Romance Studies Department
and the Program for Literature, Francophone and English African
literature ">

<META name="keywords" content="British Commonwealth, Ghana,
Nigeria, Francophone literature, English African literature">

<META name="DC.Publisher" content="Duke University Library">

 <META name="DC.Date" content="1999-03-03">

 <META name="DC.Type" content="home page">

 <META name="DC.Format" content="text/html">

 <META name="DC.Identifier" scheme="URL"
content="http://www.lib.duke.edu/ias/africa/index.htm">

 <META name="DC.Language" content="en">

 <META name="DC.Coverage" content="Africa">
  <TITLE>African Studies in Duke University Libraries</TITLE>
  <LINK rel="stylesheet" href="/style/lib.css" TYPE="text/css">
</HEAD>
```

University of Iowa
(Embedded Metatags)

```
<!doctype html public "-//w3c//dtd html 4.0 transitional//en">
<html>
<head>

   <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html;
charset=iso-8859-1">

   <meta http-equiv="Author" content="Toby Lyles  Barbara Dewey
Rijn Templeton  Michael Levine-Clark">

   <meta http-equiv="Description" content="The Center for
Electronic Resources in African Studies is a 'virtual' space of
scholarly electronic resources in text, multimedia, and
interactive format to support students and faculty at the
University of Iowa and scholars nationally and internationally.">

   <meta http-equiv="Keywords" content="africa, electronic
resources, african studies, virtual, scholarly">

   <meta http-equiv="Publication_Date" content="1997">

   <meta http-equiv="Custodian" content="University of Iowa">

   <meta http-equiv="Custodian Contact" content="Toby Lyles">

   <meta http-equiv="Custodian Contact Position"
content="Librarian">

   <meta http-equiv="Owner" content="University of Iowa
Libraries">

   <meta http-equiv="Reply to" content="toby-lyles@uiowa.edu">

   <meta name="robots" content="all">

   <meta name="GENERATOR" content="Mozilla/4.75 [en] (WinNT; U)
[Netscape]">

   <title>Center for Electronic Resources in African Studies:
Contents</title>
</head>
```

Ohio University
(Embedded Metatags)

```
<!doctype html public "-//w3c//dtd html 4.0 transitional//en">

<html>

<head>

   <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html;
charset=iso-8859-1">

   <meta http-equiv="African Studies" content="text/html;
charset=iso-8859-1">

   <meta name="African Studies Newsletter the Africa Forum at
Ohio University - Athens-Ohio" content="The gate for the Ohio
University African Studies Program. Links to all the information
the African Studies Program: admission, financial aid, faculty
members, courses, exchange program, lectures, socio cultural
activities, The Institut for the African Child, African students,
and Africanists reflexion about, African issues.">

   <meta name="African Studies Pogram Newsletter at Ohio
University - Athens-Ohio" content="The gate for the Ohio
University African Studies Program. Links to all the information
the African Studies Program: admission, financial aid, faculty
members, courses, exchange program, lectures, socio cultural
activities, The Institut for the African Child, African students,
and Africanists reflexion about, African issues.">

   <meta name="GENERATOR" content="Mozilla/4.77 [en] (Windows NT
5.0; U) [Netscape]">

   <meta name="ProgId" content="FrontPage.Editor.Document">

   <title>Toguna - African Studies Newsletter - Ohio University -
Athens, Ohio</title>

<style type="text/css">
```

IMAGE IDENTIFIER: 001u000p.jpg (Size: 46K)

Descriptive Title:	A detachment of the First South Carolina Federal Volunteers, Colonel Beard, repelling an attack of the Confederate troops in the vicinity of the Doboy River, Georgia.
Original Caption:	A detachment of the First South Carolina (Colored) Federal Volunteers, Colonel Beard, repelling an attack of the Confederate troops in the vicinity of the Doboy River, Ga.
Material Type:	Wood engravings
Creator:	Colonel Brewerton, artist
Date:	1860-1865.
Source:	*Unidentified.*
Location:	Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, Photographs and Prints Division
Subjects:	United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865---Afro-American soldiers Campaigns & battles--Georgia

Request a copy of this image from:
Photographic Services & Permissions

Civil War | Cultural Expression | Education | Family | Genre
Labor | Organizations and Institutions | Politics
Portraits: Women | Portraits: Men | Portraits: Children | Portraits: Groups
Reconstruction | Religion | Slavery | Social Life & Customs

©1999 The New York Public Library
Send comments to DigitalSchomburg@nypl.org

Virtual Library: Directory
(Embedded Metatags)

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/loose.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<title>WWW Virtual Library</title>

<!-- Dublin Core tags -->

<meta name="DC.Title" content="WWW Virtual Library: hierarchical
root page">

<meta name="DC.Creator" content="Gerard Manning">

<meta name="DC.Creator.Address" content="nada@vlib.org">

<meta name="DC.Publisher" content="WWW Virtual Library">

<meta name="DC.Type" content="Bibliography">

<meta name="DC.Format" scheme="IMT" content="text/html">

<meta name="DC.Identifier" content="http://www.w3.org/vl/">

<meta name="DC.Language" scheme="ISO639-1" content="en">

<meta name="DC.Rights" scheme="URL"
content="http://vlib.org/admin/Copyright.html">

<META name="description" content = "Directory of the Virtual
Library, an expert-run catalog of sections of the web">

<META name="keywords" content="reference, web, directory,
catalog, search engine, www, library, collaborate, volunteer">

</HEAD>
```

Virtual Library: Agriculture Section
(Embedded Metadata)

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/loose.dtd">
<html>
 <HEAD>
  <TITLE>Virtual Library: Agriculture</TITLE>

<!-- Dublin Core tags -->

<meta name="DC.Title" content="WWW Virtual Library: Agriculture
section">

<meta name="DC.Creator" content="Gerard Manning">

<meta name="DC.Creator.Address" content="ger@vlib.stanford.edu">

<meta name="DC.Publisher" content="WWW Virtual Library">

<meta name="DC.Type" content="Bibliography">

<meta name="DC.Format" scheme="IMT" content="text/html">

<meta name="DC.Identifier" content="http://www.w3.org/vl/">

<meta name="DC.Language" scheme="ISO639-1" content="en">

<meta name="DC.Rights" scheme="URL"
content="http://vlib.org/admin/Copyright.html">

<meta name="DC.Publisher" content="WWW Virtual Library">

<meta name="DC.Type" content="Bibliography">

<meta name="DC.Format" scheme="IMT" content="text/html">

<meta name="DC.Identifier" content="http://www.w3.org/vl/">

<meta name="DC.Language" scheme="ISO639-1" content="en">

<meta name="DC.Rights" scheme="URL"
content="http://vlib.org/admin/Copyright.html">

<META name="description" content = "Directory of the Virtual
Library, an expert-run catalog of sections of the web">

<META name="keywords" content="reference, web, directory,
catalog, search engine, www, library, collaborate, volunteer">

</HEAD>
```

LIBRARIES HOME
UW-MADISON

Database: University of Wisconsin - Madison
Search Request: Author Browse = willett frank
Search Results: Displaying 2 of 8 entries

Previous Next

Brief | Full | MARC

000 00733mam 2200265 450
001 1271389
005 19990604082155.0
008 710527s1971 enkab b 00100 eng
010 __ |**a** 73563119
015 __ |**a** B71-00678
020 __ |**a** 0500181098
035 __ |**a** (OCoLC)00141060
035 __ |**9** AJY8979UW
040 __ |**a** DLC |**c** DLC |**d** m.c. |**d** GZM
043 __ |**a** f------
050 0_ |**a** N7380 |**b** .W5 1971
082 0_ |**a** 709/.01/1096 |**2** 19
100 10 |**a** Willett, Frank. |**w** cn
245 00 |**a** African art: |**b** an introduction.
260 0_ |**a** London : |**b** Thames & Hudson, |**c** 1971.
300 __ |**a** 288 p. |**b** illus. (some col.), maps. |**c** 22 cm.
350 __ |**a** £2.10
490 0_ |**a** [World of art library, history of art]
504 __ |**a** Bibliography: p. 275-279.
650 _0 |**a** Art, African.

Previous Next

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Control fields MARC codes:

```
              0         1         2         3
              .123456789.123456789.123456789.123456789
  Type:       Three-dimensional item - realia, equipment, game, others
  Leader:     00000nrm··2200000·a·4500
  008:        010613s···········nnn···········rneng·d
```

245	00	$a	Gelede Mask
		$h	[realia].
260	__	$a	Nigeria :
		$b	Unknown carver,
		$c	(nd)
300	__	$a	wooden, cap mask, some paint, raffia from edges ;
		$c	30 cm.
500	__	$a	The Gelede mask is worn by men in the Gelede ceremony among the Yoruba of western Nigeria. This mask was purchased in Ile-Ife, Nigeria in 1971 from a Hausa trader.
651	_0	$a	Arts, African.
651	_0	$a	Masks, Yoruba.

These fields are missing data, and must be filled in:

IDENTIFIER: URL (Location of the document. Start with *'http://'*)

These are the DublinCore attributes so far filled in. Please go back one step and complete the form, then choose to create metadata encoded as HTML.

Dublin Core attribute	Scheme (if any)	Value
DC.Title		African art
DC.Title.Alternative		an introduction
DC.Creator		Willett, Frank
DC.Subject		West Africa
DC.Subject		art
DC.Subject		mask
DC.Subject	LCSH	Art, African
DC.Subject	LCCS	N7380 .W5 1971
DC.Description		World of art library, history of art
DC.Publisher		Thames & Hudson
DC.Date	ISO8601	1971
DC.Type		Text.Manuscript
DC.Format	IMT	text/html
DC.Identifier	ISBN	0500181098
DC.Language	ISO639-1	en
DC.Date.X-MetadataLastModified	ISO8601	2001-06-11

44

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45

Dublin Core

Image - Mask

DC.Title	Gelede Mask
DC.Creator.Artist	Unknown carver
DC.Subject	West Africa
DC.Subject	Masks, Yoruba
DC.Description	The Gelede mask is worn by men in the Gelede ceremony among the Yoruba of western Nigeria. This mask was purchased in Ile-Ife, Nigeria in 1971 from a Hausa trader. Masqueraders dance in pairs with mask on top of head. Ribbons or raffia flow from holes around the edge of the mask.
DC.Publisher	Nigeria
DC.Date.Created	Unknown
DC.Type	Image
DC.Type	Physical Object
DC.Format	Wooden hemisphere
DC.Format	Form of face with large bulbous eyes
DC.Format	Painted red, blue, and yellow
DC.Format	30 cm
DC.Identifier	Not specified
DC.Coverage	Colonial and post-independence
DC.Relationship	Part of Smith collection
DC.Rights	Smith Estate

Appendix - E

CIMI

Text - Book

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<dc-record>
<type>*          text</type>
<format>         288 pages</format>
<format>         ill. and maps</format>
<format>         22 cm.</format>
<title>          African art: an introduction</title>
<description>    African art.  Part of the "World of art library,
                 history of art" series</description>
<subject>        African art</subject>
<subject>        Masks</subject>
<creator>        Willett, Frank</creator>
<publisher>      Thames and Hudson</publisher>
<date>           1971</date>
<identifier>     0500181098</identifier>
<relation>       World of art library, history of art</relation>
<rights>         copyright retained by the author</rights>
</dc-record>
*  space provided for visual clarity
```

Image - Mask

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<dc-record>
<type>image</type>
<type>physical object</type>
<type>ceremonial use</type>
<format>wood hemispherical covering</format>
<format>carved face</format>
<format>painted features</format>
<format>raffia (ribbons) connected through holes in mask</format>
<title>Gelede Mask</title>
<description>The Gelede mask is worn by Yoruba men in south-
western Nigeria.  The mask has sharply receding forehead, complex
hair-dress, and open eyes with round pupils. Typically, the face
is painted in red, blue, yellow, and white colors and crowned by
figures.  The masqueraders always dance in pairs.  The ceremony
is a spectacle to mothers.</description>
<subject>masks</subject>
<subject>art, African</subject>
<creator>unknown</creator>
<publisher>unknown</publisher>
<date>1960?</date>
<identifier>none</identifier>
<relation>Part of Smith collection</relation>
<rights>Smith Estate</rights>
</dc-record>
```